

Our Social Circle.

Dedicated to the "Social Circle."

As one of the invited members of the "Circle," I salute, though late, that charmed ring. Thanks to St. Ledger's generous heart for establishing this means of enlivening many hearts and homes, by forming a band of earnest souls and active minds to spread abroad a healthy and beneficial influence. May his best and highest hopes be realized.

To the homeless wanderer, the "Circle" brings the sound of familiar voices—"Voices heard before, on the isle of Long Ago,"—and that same cheer and animates his heart. Through the "Circle" we meet again our friends, we interchange our thoughts and feelings, we delight in their affection as of old, and the oldest of us, despite the realities around us which, with sober look, point out, grow young again. Indeed, the "Circle" is peculiarly suited to the culture of the best feelings and emotions our natures are capable of. Sparkling wit, gentle humor, deep thought, biting sarcasm, or cold speculations, may do much to amuse or instruct; indeed, all are properly within the province of the "Circle," but the simple exposition of our feelings as prompted by affection, or a heartfelt interest in the welfare of others, forms the high and precious privilege of the members. The letter, then, that shows our experiences—dimly showed forth as they may be—engages our earnest attention. Mr. Browning tells us that letters should be "our talk put down on paper." The hand-grasp, the heart-throb, the speaking eye, the love-avowed smile, and the sweet voice that is low, deep as the well of the heart is deep; all are seen in the letters of "those we love, and those that love us," when we read them either on the manuscript or the printed sheet. How often have some of us seen or felt all these in life's journey!

To St. Ledger—the patron saint of the "Circle"—I offer my thanks for his good will, and promise to be his co-laborer. To "Mary L.," my warmest admiration is due; and that she may often brighten the "Circle" is my wish. "Pilgrim," who lately came to ask the hospitality of the "Circle," has my sympathy and regard, such as is due from an exile to a pilgrim. And where are the others?—What has checked the warbling of the mountain songstress, "Linnette"? Why is the gentle "Minnie Moss" silent? From "The Oaks" we have heard, and have been delighted. "The Fines," too, have their eloquent representative; and will not some spirit move the energies and inspire the hearts of those last mentioned to represent the "Laurel" and the "Ivy"?

And now, dear "Circle," any thought which may be suggested by reflection, or any emotion which may be prompted by scenes of beauty and loveliness, or any which may be engendered by such thoughts or emotions, if deemed worthy of perusal, will be dedicated to your kind consideration, as the humble and affectionate tribute of an EXILE.

"THE MAGNOLIAS," June 21, 1860.

For the "Irrepressible Conflict."

To the "Social Circle."

Having had an invitation to join your "Social Circle," I now make my best bow to you all; but while doing so, I have a vague conviction that there are mighty few of you, or that you are all extremely taciturn. I had at least expected to find her of "The Oaks," and him of the saintly cognomen; but being my first appearance among you, it would be evasive base to commence by grumbling. I can do that when I get more familiar with you all. I hope the absent ones will soon, and regularly fill their seats in the "Circle" by the inside. But I believe the duty which devolves upon me, is to explain myself—some particulars; and my main motives for obtruding my presence upon your harmonious party. In doing so, I would not mar the existing "concord," but I would have a little more variety than the common choral produce; I would have more volume of sound, and a little more of the *figure*, or conversational style. I would like to hear the bold avowal of opinions on any topic (save on religion and party politics) so as to afford a good vent for the spirit of contradiction which we all, imperfect creatures that we are, possess, to some extent, in common; so that we thus might be amused, praised, blamed, enlightened, &c., &c., in turns. In this way we can each be a convenience and a spur to all the rest; each will be useful and needful to the others. I want to make friends of you all; but what is the use of having friends in the "social circle" or elsewhere, if one does not appropriate some qualities they may possess, to one's own gratification. Shakespeare says, "friends are the most needless creatures living, should we never have use for them." We, in the "social circle," will (have to) confine ourselves to appropriating and enjoying one another's good qualities of head and heart, and not resorting to the more gross practice of making a friendly use of each other's corporeal substance—by which I mean "filthy lucre"—for, though there is often much money in friendship, and the surest way to lose the good will of a friend, is to lend him money. Doubtless you all begin to think I am an unsentimental and selfish curd-pudding. Well, I am, but not a whit more so than the rest of you. Don't you, each one, love a friend all the better when he good-naturedly allows you to be witty at his expense, to laugh at his follies, or any awkward mishap which befalls him, (however painful to him) such as his carrying a fowl at dinner, under the conviction that his chair behind him was in *status quo*, but which you, or some one, had slyly withdrawn, a foot or two? Don't let us throw sentimental dirt in each other's eyes about pure and unalloyed friendship, when we all feel, and ought to know and admit, that it is purely a selfish institution. Solomon, or some other

good and wise man has said, "love your friends, but don't pull down your own hedge," by which he means, I suppose, get as much amusement as possible out of your friends, but keep behind a coat of mail yourself, in short, "take care of No. 1." Much as has been spoken and written about friendship, in all sorts of ways, ethically, sentimentally, satirically, farcically, sententiously, religiously, politico-economically, critically and hypocritically, yet some think it still remains to be proved whether the thing itself be a reality or only a philosophical whimsy; a "dagger of the mind," or an absolute nonentity. I believe it to be a myth, floating in the watery brain of the Transcendentalist. There, I think I have thrown a brand among you, which will stir you all up, for doubtless most of you will warmly dissent. Now, though thus courting contradiction, pray do not judge me a pelagic wrangler. I merely love it for the piquancy and sparkling vivacity it imparts to social intercourse, but I prefer it in the easy, entertaining and instructive style; and it must be conceded, my badinage to the contrary, that it is to the "social circle" that we must, almost exclusively, look for pure earthly happiness, and as an antidote to the appalling horrors of that ghastly and terrible *Apprehension*, Death, which but too frequently and painfully forces the door of our thoughts, when deprived of the society of the congenial ones of our species. For my own part, I confess that I fear death; the fear of death is common to all Religion and Philosophy may welcome it, and passion may disregard its approach, but our instinct, which is always true, first commands us to fear. It is not the pain of dying, but it is the *"pompous moria"*, the array of death, and greed of being alone in the dark, dark grave, that makes the brain seethe and the mind recoil while brooding on the certain, but stealthily and unannounced coming of that shapeless phantom, Death! What a cheering solace, then, is the fellowship of kindred minds. It is wise to become attached for we are very dependent on each other, particularly are the males dependent on the females, who are so gentle, so affectionate, so true in sorrow, so untiring and untiring in sickness. Let us extract all the pleasure we can, then, from kind intercourse, communing of thought and mingling of sympathies, in frequent contributions to the "Social Circle."

Yours, &c.,

ANGUS.

[From the Raleigh Register.]
Discussion Between the gubernatorial Candidates, at Goldsboro'.

Large, intelligent & attentive audience.

POOL GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT.

Ellis's own friends admitting his utter demoralization!

The discussion opened at 11 o'clock, 26th ult., at the Court House.

Gov. Ellis made the opening speech. He commenced by complimenting the Democracy of Wayne, and congratulating himself upon the vote he received two years ago saying it was an indication of their adherence to the time honored principles of the Democratic party.

He said that the Opposition Convention which met in Raleigh and nominated his competitor, had presented a new issue to the people of this State, which was no less than a change in the time-honored Constitution which had been adopted by our Revolutionary fathers in 1784, and that this proposition had been made the main point between his competitor and himself; that it was a proposition to annul a sacred compromise between the East and West to which the Convention of 1855 had given form and shape—that this compromise was put in the Constitution to secure the East against paying an unjust proportion of the taxes,—that the proposition to tax slaves according to value instead of taxing them as polls, would increase the taxation of the East, which was already paying its full proportion. He said this was the second Congressional District, and that it paid into the Treasury one hundred and five thousand dollars, whilst the 8th Congressional District, where they had large proportions to build Railroads paid only forty-three thousand dollars into the Treasury, that the large County of Burke, which gave many more votes than the County of Wayne, had \$500,000 expended in it for Railroads the interest on which was 30,000 a year, and that it would take the taxes paid by that County 7 years to pay the interest for a single year on the amount expended in it from the Public Treasury. He said, by ad valorem taxation the taxes of the East would be increased, and those of the West diminished and in that way the West would lose one or two Senators, but that his competitor advocated an open Convention on the federal basis, and when that Convention assembled, the West would have the power in it, and that they would change the basis of representation in the Senate to prevent the loss of Senators—that he was a Western man and knew their views and that they would not consent to the loss of a Senator. He then went on to show that Mr. Pool had voted against Gorrell's Bill for a Convention, and also Turner's Bill in the last Legislature, which he said was inconsistent with his present position. He said the Opposition platform would tax everything and would exempt nothing—in proof of which he would call attention to an amendment offered by Mr. Turner of Orange, in the Opposition Convention, proposing to exempt tin cups, &c. which was voted down, showing that they refused to

exempt tin cups, and that if they would go down as low as tin cups, he supposed they would go as low as anything, and a party which would do that ought to be called the "Tin Cup Party"; that any Government that would tax a poor man's necessities was the worst species of tyranny; that ad valorem would break into the corn crib and the smoke house; that he himself was a poor man, and that he did not want an ad valorem tax; that he was in favor of taxing luxuries more than necessities; that the private billiard table argued luxury and ought to be taxed more than a man's land of equal value. He then went on to refer to Mr. Pools votes on the subject of ad valorem and said if those propositions were not the same as that which he now advocates, why did he not introduce his present proposition in the Legislature?—He said ad valorem would drive slaves from the State—that the wealthy man could take his slaves on the Railroad and carry them to Arkansas where they would earn more than they do in North Carolina.

He said there were two ways to equalize taxation—one by putting it up on negroes, and the other by bringing it down on land; that Mr. Pool was for increasing taxes on negroes, whilst he was for decreasing them on land; that the Public Treasury would permit a decrease in the present amount raised.—Here ended Mr. Ellis's first speech.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

He said this was the first time he had appeared before the people of Wayne—that he knew they were opposed to him politically, but that when he appeared before the people of N. C., of whatever political faith, he was appearing before his countrymen who cherished the principles of American liberty, that every man had a right to entertain and express his political opinions,—that he knew the people of Wayne County, though opposed to his politics, were North Carolina gentlemen, and were willing to hear both sides of the question fairly discussed—that his competitor, instead of coming up fairly to the issue between them, and discussing it upon facts and principles, had dealt in unsupported assertions, and taken up his time in skirmishing on the out post of the question,—that he had involved himself in contradictions which he should take pains to point out to the audience. His competitor had said that there was a proposition to alter a compromise which had been effected between the East and West, which had been made for the benefit of the East. He (Mr. Pool) did not see any ground for asserting that this was a compromise for the benefit of the East—that the East had voted against it by overwhelming majorities in every county, and he proceeded to show the votes of the various counties on the subject.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

	For it.	Against it.
Wayne county	28	966
Beaufort	90	639
Bertie	96	315
Currituck	22	115
Camden	66	333
Chowan	7	322
Columbus	3	391
Edgecombe	29	1324
Franklin	85	617
Gates	12	502
Green	9	423
Herford	7	376
Hyde	2	431
Johnston	73	776
Lenoir	54	220
Martin	14	795
Nash	8	757
Northampton	12	286
Pasquotank	7	442
Pitt	32	710
Perquimans	10	421
Tyrrell	1	459
Washington	14	409

WESTERN COUNTIES.

	For it.	Against it.
Anson county	815	44
Buncombe	1322	22
Burke	1359	1
Davidson	1034	33
Haywood	431	8
Iredell	1194	18
Lincoln	1887	42
Mecklenburg	1097	67
Rowan	1570	24
Rockingham	612	68
Rutherford	1557	2
Surry	1751	4
Stokes	1061	71
Wilkes	1767	8
Yancey	564	13

How then could his competitor say that this was a compromise for the benefit of the East? and urge before an Eastern audience that it was adopted for the protection of their interest when it had been forced upon them so plainly against their wishes? that his competitor was raising the cry of East and West; that he deprecated appeals to sectional feelings upon a great question of justice and equality; that his competitor had represented his platform as proposing to strike out a provision of the present constitution and put nothing in its place; that the constitution of N. Carolina permitted the legislature to tax everything according to value except slaves; that it permitted no tax to be placed upon slaves under 12 and over 50, and on those between those ages it permitted no higher tax than that placed upon white

polls; that the proposition was now to strike out this restriction and to put in its place a provision that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power in the legislature to discriminate only in favor of the "native products of our State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." That this would not only allow slaves to be taxed according to value as property, but compel the legislature so to tax them, and at the same time to tax all the leading subjects of taxation in the same way, giving it power to discriminate only in favor of "native products and industrial pursuits." That this would give a substantial guarantee and protection against unequal taxation, not only to the slave owner, but also to the land owner, to the owner of bank stock and of mortgaged interest, and all other leading investments of capital. Much has been said about protection to the slave owner. Where is the protection in the constitution to the land owner? and the owner of other property? He has none and as the result of it, the land is taxed 20 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, while the slave is taxed only 6 cts. in the aggregate. There was a protection in the constitution in 1835 to the land owner for the Senate was elected by and represented but the owners of land. Free Suffrage annulled this provision of the constitution and left the land owner with protection. My competitor and his party did all in their power to effect this, having none of the sacred reverence for the compromises of the constitution so ostentatiously paraded here to day. They talk much of the protection to the slave owner, but have no regard to the interest of the poor land owner. I voted for Free Suffrage because it gave equality at the ballot box, and I deemed that equality of more importance than the protection which was sacrificed to gain it.

I am now in favor of equality at the tax box, and I am met by the cry that it will annul the constitutional protection to slave owners. But the proposition of our platform, while it would break down the present mode of protection to slave owners in order to gain that equality at the tax box, it at the same time proposes to insert in the constitution another and a better protection to the slave owner, as well as to the land owner, and the owner of other property. My competitor did sacrifice the land owner's protection for the sake of equality at the ballot box, and gave him nothing in its place, but an increase of his taxes, and now he is unwilling to take equality at the tax box, because he fears that some protection to the negro will be taken away; and even when the proposition to gain that equality contains a provision of ample protection to the negro, and at the same time to restore the lost guarantee and protection which the land owner enjoyed under the constitution of '35. My competitor has misled to-day into the belief that we would strike out and insert nothing, whereas we propose not only to strike out but also to insert, so that under the constitution, when tax is raised upon one species of property, it must also be raised upon others, compelling every man to pay for the support of the government which protects him in the enjoyment of his property in proportion to the value of the protection which he enjoys. If one man is protected in the enjoyment of \$1,000 and another in the enjoyment of \$10,000, it is a clear principle of justice that the one should pay ten times as much as the other towards the support of the government. Who says it is right that the man who has \$1,000 worth of land should pay as much as the man who owns \$10,000 worth? No earthly reason can be assigned why there should be a difference when you come to apply this rule to the owners of slaves. But my competitor will not come up to this point, but runs off into a long talk about tin cups, the old woman's goose-eggs, chickens, &c., in order to prejudice the minds of the poor man against a system of taxation which is clearly and justly for his benefit. He pretends that he is a poor man himself, calls himself a poor man, and says he is one of them, and he does not want Ad Valorem. I am now talking to poor men, and if he is one of them let him sit there and talk to him. But I understood him to make some strong appeals to the interest and prejudices of the rich slave owner.—He said I would increase the taxation of the East, because the great slave interest is in the East, and increase the tax on slaves so much as to drive them from the State. As we have only a certain amount of revenue to raise for the support of the State government, can it be explained to the poor men here how an Ad Valorem system of taxation, which he says would so largely increase the taxes of the rich, would also increase the taxes of the poor? He must know that to raise a given amount if the taxes of the rich are increased, the taxes of the poor must be decreased. To raise a given amount, a system that would tax a rich man according to his wealth, would certainly tax a poor man according to his poverty. He plays awhile to the rich, and then turns around and plays to the poor, and says

that he is one of them.—He has two strings to his bow, but unfortunately for him, when he uses one, he is obliged to break the other. He seems to have been aware of this, and therefore, finds it necessary to claim personal fellowship with the poor man, and throw dust in his eyes about tin cups, goose-eggs, &c. He says, any party that would tax tin cups ought to be called the "tin cup party." He does not state directly that either myself or any member of my party propose to tax those things, for he knows that it is distinctly disclaimed in every section; but he says that it is an inference which he draws from our platform. Then let us examine the platform of both parties, and see which is the "tin cup party" and who is the tin cup man.—He seems to mistake that our purpose is not to put a revenue bill in the constitution, when it is simply to insert a great principle of equality and justice, and to compel the legislature to observe it in passing revenue laws. The Legislature now has power to tax the tin cups and goose-eggs of the poor according to their value, but has no power to tax the slaves of the rich. We declare no duty of the legislature. We speak only of power. We would give the legislature the same power to tax slaves according to value which it now has to tax other property in that way, and in giving that power, we would compel the legislature to tax all leading subjects of capital upon one uniform rate of value, so that one can be taxed no higher than another; but at the same time, our platform proposes to discriminate and to discriminate only in favor of our "native products and industrial pursuits." This is the plain letter of the platform put in print for the world to read, and yet our opponents persist in misrepresenting it. It is in the following words: "that the constitution may be so modified 'that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and industrial pursuits of her citizens.'" Now, the best way to discriminate in favor of industrial pursuits, is to give the legislature, elected by an industrial people, power to exempt from taxation those articles necessary to carry on the operations of labor. This is a question of power, and the legislature, fresh from the people, can, from time to time, exercise it in accordance with the will and interest of the people. But the Democratic platform is a very different affair. Undertaking to prescribe the duty of the legislature in passing a revenue law, it holds on to the prohibition in the constitution which forbids them to tax slaves according to value, but in regard to every other species of property it goes on in the following words: "We deem it the duty of the legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State." It would bear then upon every species of property in all sections of the State, and it asserts the "duty" of the legislature to make it do so.

I ask my competitor if tin cups are not one species of property? He answered yesterday that they were.—Then let him tell us how much he can bear upon a tin cup. Are goose-eggs a species of property? Then how much would he bear upon the old woman's goose-eggs. He must "bear" upon them some if he would "bear" upon every species of property. It would seem that my competitor is the "tin cup" man, and his party the "tin cup" party. He seems to have been aware of this unfortunate position in which his party has placed him, and can find no way to get out of it, except by taking the start of us and endeavoring to put it upon our shoulders, when it was upon his. My competitor is not the originator of this system of tactics. It is not original with him. It is upon the old principle of thief crying "stop thief!" In his Raleigh speech, behind my back, and when my friends were not allowed to correct any mis-statements of my position, he raised this unjust cry against me, when it really belonged to his own shoulders, and then printed it in pamphlet form, and has been sending it by thousands to the incumbrance of the mails, all over the State, into all the cross roads and dark corners, wherever it was calculated to deceive the people as to our relative positions. Let it be understood that my competitor is the "tin cup" man and his party is the "tin cup" party. But this game of my competitor could serve only to throw dust in the poorer and more ignorant classes, and deceive them into opposition to a measure calculated for their good. But my competitor is evidently preaching principally for the vote of the slave owner. He says that equal taxation drives slaves from the State. I say that any man who would leave the State because he has to pay his just proportion of his taxes, would leave his country for his country's good. But where would he carry his slaves?—Every southern State, except North Carolina, and perhaps Virginia, taxes slaves as property and not as persons. North Carolina alone

goes upon the Black Republican idea, and taxes slaves as persons, equally with the white poll, and not as property, like the other southern States. South Carolina taxes every negro, old and young, valuable and worthless, one dollar a piece. He certainly could not carry them there, for that would be a much higher tax than he pays in North Carolina. The statistics now show that there is not less than \$700,000,000 property in this State. If \$100,000,000 were exempted under the discriminating clause of our platform, which would be nearly \$1,000 in the hands of every voter, it would leave \$600,000,000. This property, taxed 10 cents on \$100 valuation, would raise the amount of revenue at present necessary for the State, viz: \$600,000. These figures are admitted by my competitor to be near enough correct for the argument of this question. Slaves, in the aggregate, do not now pay quite 6 cents on \$100 valuation, whilst land pays 20 cents, and some other property more. It ought to be equalized. It would increase the aggregate tax on slaves 4 cents on the \$100 valuation, and decrease it on land 10 cents on the \$100 valuation. Four cents on the \$100 valuation certainly would not drive slaves out of the State. But my competitor says the discussion of this question would increase the jealousy of non-slaveholders against slaveholders. This is an imputation on the honest non-slaveholders of the State. But I think the best way to remove jealousy is to remove the cause of it. Nothing is so well calculated to beget this jealousy as for the non-slaveholder to see that the slave owner is not paying his just proportion of the taxes, and that he is paying his taxes for him. It is said that slavery is in danger, and that we are upon the verge of actual war with the abolitionists in the defence of negro property. Who is to fight the battle? Slave owners have scarcely 20,000 fighting men in North Carolina, according to the census, while the non-slave owners have near 100,000 fighting men. Slave owners must call upon them to fight their battles, their families must be left and reduced to distress, and their bosoms must be bared to the bullets of the enemy in defence of the slave owner's property. I appeal to the magnanimity of wealthy slave owners if it is right and honest in them to cling with a miser's grasp to a constitutional advantage which they have over these poor men, by which they force them to pay the taxes which slave property ought to pay. Honest slave owners ought to be willing to pay their just proportion of the taxes. My competitor will appeal to their prejudices in vain, unless I much mistake them. Equal taxation would give to the non-slaveholder an interest in the institution of slavery, because taxation on slaves would lessen his taxes. This would strengthen the institution of slavery, which now needs strengthening. The other southern States have strengthened it in this way, and it is time North Carolina had followed their example. She taxes slaves as persons—they as property. Let her unite with them in making no difference between slaves and other property, that the south may present an undivided front against the abolition doctrine, that slaves should be treated as persons. But my competitor is endeavoring to make this a sectional question in the State by preaching up East against West. It is not a question of East and West, but interest against interest. There are no more slave owners East than West, although there are more slaves. I deprecate raising an issue between the sections. I do not know which section has the greatest amount of property, but which ever section does have the greatest amount of property, that section ought, in justice, to pay the greatest amount of taxes. But my competitor is endeavoring to frighten Eastern men with the imaginary horrors of a convention on the federal basis. He says I am for a Convention on the federal basis. My platform does not say whether it is to be an open or restricted convention, but I have no objection to an open convention on the federal basis. There is no danger in it to any section.—He says the West would grasp after representation in the Senate, by which they could put their hands in Eastern men's pockets and build their railroads. The convention would be on the same basis as the House of Commons, and the opinion of that body on the subject of changing the Senate basis will show what will be the opinion of the proposed convention. The proposition to change the Senate basis has been several times before the House of Commons, but never received a respectable vote. It came up distinctly twice in the session of '50 and '51. On one ballot it received only 25 votes, and on the other only 19 out of the whole number of 120 members. The West does not propose or desire a change in the Senate basis. Their newspapers are saying so, and their speakers are saying so from the stump. This is a scare crow of my competitor's manufacture to frighten the East against equal taxation. He says he is a Western man and

knows Western men, and I say Western men know him about as well as I. Here is an extract from the *Advocate*, published in the West. It makes a correct picture of my competitor's course in the East:

"We would call the attention of our Eastern friends to a recent Col. Gaither's in his speech before a County Convention. He said that it would be used against Mr. Pool in the East, that if the West got a convention, the Constitution would be torn to pieces. The West asked that the slaves may be taxed according to value. She would be content with that amendment. And this we believe to be the view of all thinking men here."

Since I have been in Goldsboro' I have received letters from several prominent Western men which I have here before me, complaining of the imputation which my competitor is casting upon their purposes. They ask me to assure the Eastern people that they have no such purpose or desire, and spare the imputation of such sinister motives, and it is my purpose to do it before every Eastern audience. My competitor says I voted against two Convention bills in the last Legislature, and that it is inconsistent with my present position. I voted to say Turner's bill upon the table, because it proposed to submit the Legislative act to a decision of the people, and had objectionable features in reference to the mode for taking the vote upon it, and proposed a Convention for various purposes objectionable to me. I voted against Gorrell's bill because it did not specify that the Convention was to be called on the federal basis. I would vote against both those propositions now. But my competitor says if I did not like these propositions and those of Mr. B. cause and others, about Ad Valorem taxation, why did I not introduce my present proposition to change the Constitution of the State? I will answer him. I was sent to the Legislature to pass statutes, and not to change the fundamental law of the land, upon points that had never been brought to the attention of my constituents. Any member of the Legislature who would vote to change the Constitution on a point that had never been brought before his constituents would betray the trust confided in him, and be unworthy the confidence of those who sent him there. Does my competitor dare to deny the truth of this proposition before this audience? He does not. Then this question is answered. He says he would bring down the tax on land and not put it up on negroes. Then he would decrease the amount of revenue raised, and would not have enough to support the State government. He would, therefore, be obliged to put it on something. Let him tell us where he would put it. He intimates that the Treasury would permit a reduction on the present amount raised, but does not tell us how or where. He is not able to tell us. I thought so in the last Legislature, and made a speech urging a reduction. His party refused to reduce it. But this does not alter the principle.—Whether you collect much or little, it ought to be collected upon the principle of equality. Every man should pay for the support of the government in proportion to the protection he enjoys. He speaks of taxing luxuries more than necessities, and says that a government that taxes necessities is a tyranny. I do not propose to tax necessities at all. We propose to leave the details of taxation to the Legislature, compelling it only to tax the leading subjects of capital, and other things; when taxed at all, according to their value. But the present system does tax necessities—sugar and coffee, salt and calico and everything that a poor man buys from a store in the State; and it taxes them 50 cents on every \$100 valuation—while the slave owner only pays 6 cents on the \$100 valuation. Then, according to my competitor, his system of taxation is a tyranny, and I call upon him to help me to change it, and to wipe out this blot of tyranny from the jurisprudence of the State. He asks me what I would exempt under the discriminating clause in our platform, whether I would exempt cattle and stock and other things?—I tell him I would exempt nothing in the Constitution, but would give power to the Legislature, to discriminate only in favor of the "native products and industrial pursuits of our State." But his platform makes it the duty of the Legislature to bear upon every species of property equally, according to value. He would bear equally as practicable, upon stock and farming utensils, and "other necessities," and thus make the government of the State, as he confesses, a tyranny.

The above is believed to be a correct report of the main speeches of both gentlemen, and the reader will see that Mr. Pool's arguments are unanswerable. In the short speech which closed the discussion Mr. Pool was most happy, and brought his opponent "up standing" several times.

WAYNE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL.
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.
Departs daily at 2h. 45m. P. M.

WESTERN MAIL.
Arrives daily, (except Sunday) 2 30 P. M.
Departs, " " 9 25 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.
Arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 P. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church.
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill.
Arrives Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKESBOROUGH MAIL.
Arrives Thursdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 5 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL.
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 5 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville.
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Tuesdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage us--and We will do
Our Best to Please, and War-
rant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best style, and Cheaper than the Cheap-
est--Lower than any other!

Wholesale and Retail

LECKIE & SON,
HAVE and will keep
on hand all kinds
of

TIN

SHEET IRON

WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to sup-
ply every demand in their line of business.
Low down for Cash or to punctual customers.
All kinds of products taken in exchange for
work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.
January, 27, 1890

MADE FOR SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITER,

COMMON SHOES.

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomsville,
North Carolina. Also,
MEN'S SHOES,
Manufactured by C. M. & G. LINES, Thom-
sville, North Carolina. For sale by
JOS. W. STOCKTON,
Statesville, February 17, 1890 114f

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,
SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP
BROGANS, AND
OXFORD TIES,
AT WHOLESALE,
Thomsville, N. C.
Particular attention paid to Double-Soled
Brogans, for negro wear, which are warrant-
ed to do good service at a
Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is
respectfully solicited to this Home Establish-
ment, with the assurance that every article
sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at
a Moderate Price.
March 16/90 115f

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FINE SHOES
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly
attended to. m1860:151y

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.
It is composed of purest and finest
ingredients, and is a powerful medicine,
which will cure all cases of
debility, indigestion, and all
other ailments of the stomach and
bowels. It is a powerful
stimulant, and will give
energy to the system, and
restore the appetite. It is a
valuable medicine, and
should be in every household.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S

CATHARTIC PILLS,

Prepared from
Pure Vegetable Matter, and put up in
GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep
in any climate.
The Family
Cathartic Pills are
the most reliable
and most effective
cathartic ever
prepared. They
are composed of
purest and finest
ingredients, and
will cure all cases
of constipation,
indigestion, and
all other ailments
of the stomach and
bowels. They are
a powerful
stimulant, and will
give energy to the
system, and restore
the appetite. They
are a valuable
medicine, and
should be in every
household.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

DRUG STORE,

Salisbury, N. C.

Good Fresh "LOVER SEED" and
(ORCHARD) GRASS SEED, for
Sale by
K. E. E. LAMPT OIL. A Superior
article for sale by
J. F. SIMONTON, SIMONTON & CO
March 26-16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

North Carolina Mechanics'

SNOW CAMP

MACHINE SHOP

AND

FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

The Proprietors of this establishment
would inform their friends and the pub-
lic generally, that they are still manufac-
turing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all
sizes, either portable or stationary.
These Machines will be manufactured with
the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and
Composition boxes for the Cylinders which
will reduce the friction 15 percent, with very
small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best
model, a superior article of Sugar Cane Crush-
ers, which have sufficient capacity, with one
good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per
hour, and it only occupies a space of about 2
feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do
not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers
are the best that have ever been introduced
into the State, and every farmer growing
cane should possess one.
We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers,

Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill Irons
of every description, Cutting Ma-
chines, Corn Shellers, Smut
Machines and all kinds of
Castings and Machine

Work
made to order, at Short notice.
A good supply of material on hand, and
the work done by experienced workmen, and
under the supervision of the proprietors, who
are practical mechanics. Having had many
years experience, they do not hesitate to say,
that no effort will be spared on their part to
give general satisfaction.
Send in your orders for those celebrated
Machines, that you may be furnished in good
time for this season.
Any thing in our line will be delivered on
the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as
directed.
Terms reasonable, to suit the times.
All orders for work, or letters on business,
addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow
Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive
prompt attention.

SOLEMON DIXON,
DAVIDSON & CO.,
Proprietors,
P. S. BENOVA,
March 2, 1890 134f

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

We wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good
WHEAT, which we will pay the highest
price in Cash and furnish Bags.
Also, 5000 Sacks of Prime Flour
for which CASH will be paid.
JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
January 13/90 64f

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tag-Yard a quantity of
Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or
bushel.
R. F. SIMONTON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF

STATESVILLE

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

We take pleasure in stating that we have
just received a New and Complete
Stock of GOODS of every variety, such as
GROCERIES, DRUGS,
HARDWARE,
Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe
Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags,
Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-
Made Clothing, Hats,
Caps, &c.,
of every Variety and Style to suit the custom
of the Country.
We are determined to sell as LOW as the
LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods--
Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.
All kinds of Country Produce taken
in exchange for Goods Cash prices.
WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, Dec. 23, 93 34f

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDY,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Mantels, Head Stones,
Slabs & Furniture Marble
of every Style and Quality.
They have also a great number of designs
for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced
prices. From their long experience in the
Marble business they feel themselves qual-
ified to have the facilities that can be desired in
the Trade they can make it an object for all
who need anything in their line to give them
a call.
Established at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the De-
pot Square, Lincolnton at the Public Square.
Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited
and will meet with prompt attention.
August 26/90 384f

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,
Great care is exercised in the preparation
of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EX-
TRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made
strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHAR-
MACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent
improvements in PHARMACY.

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

WANTED.

BUSHELS GOOD WHITE
WHEAT, for which the highest
Cash price will be paid.
10,000 Bushels of Corn.
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, 93, 144f

Hoop Skirts!

At the New Store, in Salisbury. Just
received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP
SKIRTS (from 57) cents to \$2.50.
We'll Wash-stee! SKIRTS, 12 springs,
at \$1.00
HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL,
Salisbury, March 30, '90 173m

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS,
AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

PAID TO GOVERNMENT JEWELRY

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,
As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or discolored in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair,
he has the article--

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Candies;
GENTLEMEN, if you wish Presents for the LADIES;
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish TOYS;
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1890. 174f

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
Salisbury, Oct. 6th, 1890.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S

BOOT AND SHOE

EMPORIUM.

Charlotte, N. C.

WHERE large sales continue from day
to day at a great sacrifice to the manu-
facturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for \$1.25
The very best Brogans at 1.50
Single soled 1.00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's Boys and Misses Shoes, is ef-
fected by the introduction of Copper Tones
for the protection of the toe, and the manu-
facturer warrants that one pair will last as
long as three pairs of the old style. To be
had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest
to call and examine his stock as it is far su-
perior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call
at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot
or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metal toe
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with
metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled water-
proof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress
Gaiters, and a great many varieties too nu-
merous to mention.
Call and examine for yourselves.
October 7, '90. 444f

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND
British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the fol-
lowing London Quarterly, viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
3. The North British Review (Free Church).
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These periodicals fully represent the three great political
parties of Great Britain--Whig, Tory, and Radical--and
present to you one feature of their character. As Or-
gans of the most profound writers in Science, Literature,
Morality, and Religion, they stand as they ever have stood,
unrivalled in the field of the intellect. Being constant
readers to the scholar and the student, the man of letters,
the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more
correct and accurate view of the current literature of the
day, throughout the world, than can be possibly ob-
tained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British
publishers gives additional value to these Reports, insur-
ing the subscribers the hands of subscribers
as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00
For any four of the four Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 4.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 5.00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 6.00
Money current in the State where issued will be
received at par.

CLIPPING.

A discount of twenty-five percent, from the above prices
will be allowed to Clipping orders for one or more copies
of any one or more of the above works. Those who order
Blackwood, or one Review, will be sent to one address
for 25¢; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for
\$20.00, and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be
delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the
Postage to any part of the United States will be but 25
Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for
each of the Reviews.
N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals
above named is \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

Scientific and Practical Agriculture.
By H. W. HENNING, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late
Prof. J. P. NORRIS, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale
College, New Haven, Conn. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1000 pages,
and numerous Engravings. Price, 30¢.

This is, undoubtedly, the most complete work on Agricul-
ture ever published, and in order to give it a wider cir-
culation the publishers have resolved to issue it at the price of
Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!
When sent by mail (post-paid) to California, and Oregon
the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union,
and to Company (post-paid) \$5. This work is not the
old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publica-
tions should always be addressed, post-paid,
to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent
of the

CHARLOTTE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for
Insurance against Loss and
Damage by Fire, on the principles
of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business.
No call has ever yet been made for an in-
stalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
Agent.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought out my Shoe Shop, I now
desire to close up my business. The
accounts are all made out--those owing me
are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as
I am determined to close the business im-
mediately. Indebtedness will not be given.
I will still be found at my old stand and ready
to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.
January 13/90 64f

THE CELEBRATED JACK

"CROCKET"

Will stand the ensuing season at his
Stable, in the
Town of Statesville, N. C.
See Bills.
March 9, 90 144f

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks--Cheaper than
ever. 104f

J. W. STOCKTON

Iredell Express

JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Print-
ing done neatly, cheaply, and JUST
WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always
on hand, or printed to order.

WILSON & NEWHARD,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM
the Northern cities, with the Fall stock of
Watches, Jewelry,

Silver-ware, Fine Table

Cutlery, &c.

Respectfully invites his customers,
to please call and care-
fully examine his stock
at his store, next door to
Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS,
and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended
to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all
work WARRANTED for 12 months.
W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD.
Statesville, Oct. 7 1890. 445m

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS,

68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
155 North High Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their
DOUBLE SCREENED
ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,
CELEBRATED
For their Efficiency, Durability, and
Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE IN-
formation of Farmers and the trade,
that our Fan is of the largest size--with six
large sieves and screens, made of the best
bright wire, on good strong frames. It is
made especially for the Southern market,
where all implements ought to be of the best
and strongest make. We do not hesitate for
a moment to say, that our Fan, considering
the make, the number and quality of sieves,
and the amount and quality of work it will
do in a given time, is far superior to any
other fan in the market. Our Fan is cheaper
than any other, and it is unnecessary for
us to say more than it has not been beaten
in a trial any time during the last eight years,
and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually
full of
COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,
every farmer ought to order one of our Double
Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is
the only Fan in the market that will clean
these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$24.
Orders addressed to us will receive prompt
attention. A liberal discount to the trade.
We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-
Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to
the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Baltimore, Md.
E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered
at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Bal-
timore to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c.
Time will be allowed, if required.
July 1, 1890-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the Public that he has
opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with
dispatch for Monuments, Head-Stones,
Table Tops, and all kind of work in
the Marble Line, of either
IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he
can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE
at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for
Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.
He would be happy to have all who are
desirous of dealing in his line to call and see
specimens of Marble, head pieces, and judge
for themselves.
Having had an experience of 25 years in
the business, he will give his personal atten-
tion to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1888. 191f

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT

wholesale and retail, a full and complete
assortment of
Plain and Japanned
TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others
from the country will do well to give him
a call before they buy elsewhere.
I have also,
COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.
Together with STONE & CO'S SCREW
TUB GLASS
PRESERVING JARS,
for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables.
I also keep a full supply of
Superior Cooking Stoves,
and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold
on accommodating terms.
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1890-6m

WANTED.

500 lbs. Seneca Root, Dry.
500 lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.
The highest cash price